

## The Manchester Journal.

D. E. SIMONDS, Editor & Proprietor.

TUESDAY, FEB. 5, 1880.

The Maine difficulty is settled by all of the Fusionists, who claimed to have been elected to state offices, stepping down and out, and most of the fusionists members of the legislature taking their seats in the legislature which has been recognized as such by the Supreme court of the state. The will of the people cannot be easily set aside in any New England state.

The Europeans, as a rule, do not seem to be very well posted as to the geographical and political features of the western continent. The Montreal Gazette asserts that the letter of the lord mayor of Dublin requesting subscriptions towards the Dublin Mansion house fund for the relief of the distressed in Ireland, was addressed to The Mayor of Montreal, Canada, United States! The lord mayor has doubtless been reading of the recent annexation "boom" in Canada.

The grand jury at New York city has found twenty-five indictments against Rev. Edward Crowley, manager of the shepherd's fold, charging him with starving, beating and cruelly ill treating children placed under his care. Crowley was arrested on Saturday, and his bail fixed at \$500 on each indictment, default of which he was locked up in the tomb. Severe punishment should be meted out to this fiend in human shape who, under the cloak of religion, has so wantonly abused the trust reposed in him, and has systematically deprived the inmates of the hospital fold over which he presided of the food provided for their sustenance.

Senator Voorhees is not making much headway in trying to show that the blacks are being induced to emigrate to Indiana for political purposes. The evidence thus far tends to show that the movement on their part is for the purpose of bettering their conditions, that they are not well treated at the south and hope to do better by the change. As this is a free country we do not see as any one has any right to hinder them, and a congressional investigation seems to be out of place. Most of the Irish people vote the Democratic ticket but we have never heard of any opposition to their coming or that account. It is pretty small business to investigate a man or a company of men who change their place of residence, just because they are supposed to vote for one party or the other.

The national debt was reduced about \$11,000,000 in January, that is the balance in the treasury was this much in favor of the nation but the debt was not in reality reduced from the fact that Congress has forbidden the cancellation of any of the evidence of the nation's indebtedness.

In other words we have the money with which to pay a portion of our debt but are forbidden to use it for that purpose. There will never be a better time for the government to pay off its indebtedness and if there were not so many inflation measures in Congress it would not only be authorized but would be urged to do so as fast as possible. Some of them are so utterly deaf that they would be glad to make the debt greater instead of less. They claim to believe that the more we owe the more prosperous we would become. It is, perhaps, not strange that we have such people, but it is strange, passing strange that such fools should ever be elected to congress.

**THE REPUBLICAN CANDIDATE.**  
Grant, Blaine and Sherman seem to be the men most prominently mentioned for the republican candidate for president. All have their friends and also their enemies. Neither of them would make a bad president, if elected, and the affairs of the country would be in the hands of either. Those do not, by any means, exhaust the resources of the party in respect to good candidates, and many people favor Edmunds, or Washburn or Garfield. Washburn will finally be selected as the standard bearer of the party is quite uncertain. The question of expediency must largely enter into the question of selection—the parties are so evenly divided that in order to win it will be necessary to take the man who can not only carry the full vote of the Republican party but also secure a good share of what is called the independent vote, people who are not strictly members of either party. Most of the independents would not take Grant as their first choice though we think a good share of them would vote for him if nominated. A great many of the independents are also opposed to Blaine, and Senator Conkling is also his personal enemy, so that he hardly stands as good a chance of carrying New York as Grant does. The Democrats in that state seem to be hopelessly divided but it will not do to rely too much on that for they may be a strong unit as ever before the day of election. It may be thought best when the convention meets to discard both Grant and Blaine and take some other man. The duty of this state is plain. We should elect our best men as delegates to the convention and allow them to cast their votes for the man who will not only make a good president but who will be most likely to succeed in carrying the election.

## A REMINDER TO THE MOUNTAIN MAN.

### No. IV

Burlington city real estate is slowly but surely rising in value, says the Free Press.

The mill property in Winooski, lately owned by the American Home and Box Company, has been bought by a New York man.

At the recent poultry exhibition in Albany, N. Y., G. D. Millington, of Bennington, carried off the first premium on light Brahmas hens.

Hiram Chase and his son Lacy, of Jacksonville, have been seriously injured by lead poison in cider kept in casks, the inside of which was painted.

The new engine, 520 horse power, of the Bennington Woolen Mills, has been placed in position. It is fed by five boilers, and this immense power shows to some extent the large manufacturing interest which fills the two great buildings to the northwest of the village.

The North Congregational society of St. Johnsbury having subscribed \$40,000 toward building a new church, the Fairbanks family have added \$40,000 more, and one of the finest churches in the state is going up. The old building will probably be made over into a public hall.

A few days since David Flanders, of Orange, caught with trap two fisher cats, or Fisher martins, one measuring four feet and two inches from tip to tip.

Putney, with 1100 inhabitants, has 38 widows and 8 widowers. Eighty-six persons are over 70 years of age.

N. E. LaFrance, of Ripton, lost a valuable cow, and since some of her symptoms were a little peculiar, a post mortem examination was had, which revealed the presence of a large darning needle in the heart, having remained long enough in that situation to become rusty.

Charles Jones died in Leadville, Col., in the fall of 1878, leaving to heirs in Starkboro a one-fourth interest in a mining property in Leadville. These heirs were induced last spring to sell their interest in Jones' estate for \$1,200, and the whole mine is now valued at \$1,000,000.

Both parties to the Burdett Estey organ litigation have accepted to the master's report. There is a change that the case may be ordered back to the master, and if not, it is likely to spin out three or four years before the Supreme Court. It is said that each side has thus far spent \$75,000 in the fight.

The correspondent of the Springfield Republican says: "James Strickland, of Vergennes, Vt., taught school at New Ashford, last fall, but before the term ended was found to play cards and gamble with his pupils and others evenings and at recess, and was discharged. He attempted to obtain his pay by a forged order on the town treasurer, but it was discovered. For the past few weeks he has been in Adams as a sawing machine agent, and he attempted to establish a night school at Keene, but that was a failure." On Thursday afternoon he entered Mr. James Ainslie's house or the gingham grounds while she was out and stole from a bed room \$20. Officer Harmon traced him to North Adams, where he had changed the bill in Welch's saloon, and during the evening the money was stolen from him by somebody in the place. Strickland was committed to jail for the grand jury Friday, in default of \$700.

In visiting Vermont, the tourist does well to cross the mountains by more than one route. We passed over from Dorset to Peru by one and returned by another. And it was not easy to decide which of the two furnished the best scenery. To travelers passing on the western side and viewing their general altitude it might seem difficult to find practical crossing places. And yet there are some ten or more of them. The writer has viewed their varied scenery through as many routes as the number just named.

Vermont has furnished for other states many people of many enterprise and moral worth. And yet many such have remained and give character to the communities where they now reside. The influence of this class of citizens has been greatly beneficial in the preservation and promotion of the general prosperity. They have been forward in giving an air of industry and thrift, neatness and refinement in the small as well as larger communities. Hence so many farming towns are adorned with beautiful and flourishing villages.

A majority of the first settlers in Vermont with their own hands cleared up their farms, and paid for their land, their dwellings and their surroundings with the products of the soil. So their sons and daughters early learned that labor is both necessary and honorable.

We think the state of public morals in Vermont is well sustained. This is seen in the continuance of the many in the ways of their fathers. Vermont was early a Christian state. It settlers brought with them from the older states the school and the sanctuary. A house of worship was early regarded as an indispensable. And the habit of attendance upon its services conducted to the good of great numbers. Those habits are still maintained. New edifices, even in country towns are frequently taking the place of the old. There is at present a fair supply of well educated and trustworthy heralds of the "good tidings" who are doing a salutary work in the state. The poor tax has been greatly reduced. The number of capital crimes and punishable offenses has grown less by means of the enactment nearly thirty years since and the persevering enforcement to this time, of a law equal to the Maine law prohibiting the indiscriminate sale of intoxicating beverages.

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